



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor  
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary

Division of Archives and History  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

October 11, 2001

MEMORANDUM

DOE

TO: William D. Gilmore, P.E., Manager  
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch  
Division of Highways  
Department of Transportation

FROM: David Brook *As for David Brook*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for Replacement of Bridge No. 4 on SR 1565 over Ivy River, Madison County, Federal Aid No. BRZ-1565(5), State Project No. 8.2860801, TIP No. B-4184, ER 02-7549

Thank you for your letter of August 28, 2001, transmitting the survey report by Jennifer Martin of Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., for the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C:

Palmer Ford Mill

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

DB:kgc

cc: Mary Pope Furr

bc: Brown  
Griffith  
County

RF

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
Administration	507 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
Restoration	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
Survey & Planning	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4618	(919) 733-4763 • 715-4801

Ref. ERO1-9845  
Report # ERO2-7549  
w.o. copy  
Due 9/26  
NO Rec'd 9/26

# Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report Phase II Final Identification and Evaluation

Replacement of Bridge No. 4 on SR 1565 over Ivy River  
Madison County, North Carolina  
Federal Aid No. BRZ-1565(5)  
State Project No. 8.2860801  
TIP No. B-4184

**Prepared By:**

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.  
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**Prepared for:**

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**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH  
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS**

August 22, 2001

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**  
**Phase II Final Identification and Evaluation**

Replacement of Bridge No. 4 on SR 1565 over Ivy River  
Madison County, North Carolina  
Federal Aid No. BRZ-1565 (5)  
State Project No. 8.2860801  
TIP No. B-4184

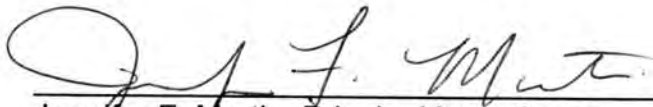
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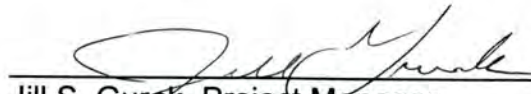
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Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

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Federal Highway Administration

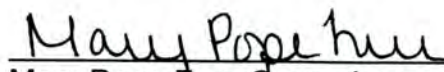
August 22, 2001

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jennifer F. Martin, Principal Investigator  
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

*August 22, 2001*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jill S. Gurak, Project Manager  
Post, Buckley, Shuh & Jernigan, Inc.

*8/28/01*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architecture Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

*8.28.2001*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



Replace Bridge No. 4 on SR 1565 over the Ivy River  
Madison County, North Carolina  
TIP No. B-4184

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 4 on SR 1565 over the Ivy River at Palmer Ford in Madison County with a new structure (Figure 1). Bridge No. 4 is a two-lane timber, steel and reinforced concrete structure built in 1975 and has a sufficiency rating of 47.3 out of 100.

Each of the following alternatives will likely begin at the junction of SR 1565 (Gabriel's Creek Road) and SR 1564 (Chandler Branch Road) and tie into SR 1559 (Lower Gabriel's Creek Road):

Alternative 1 permanently relocates the bridge upstream to the east and perpendicular to the river.

Alternative 2 permanently relocates the bridge upstream to the east and at an angle to the river.

### PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPEI) conducted a survey and compiled this report for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) in order to identify architectural resources located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by a Categorical Exclusion (CE). This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the CE and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment. This report is on file at the NCDOT and available for review by the public.

### METHODOLOGY

EPEI conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR44716); 36 CFR Part 60; and



Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) dated February 2, 1996.

EPEI conducted an intensive survey with the following goals: (1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project might cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and background research on the project area. EPEI staff conducted a field survey on April 19, 2001, on foot, to delineate the APE and to identify all properties within this area that were built prior to 1951. The boundaries of the APE are shown on an area map of the project (Figure 2). The project alternatives study area and APE boundaries are also delineated on an aerial photograph (Figure 3). Topographical features and sight lines define the APE. All structures fifty years of age and over in the APE were photographed and keyed to an area map (Figure 2).

An EPEI historian conducted background research at the Western Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Asheville, the Madison County Register of Deeds and Tax Assessor's offices in Marshall and the North Carolina State Library and Archives in Raleigh. Because no comprehensive architectural survey of Madison County exists, oral history proved a valuable source of information about resources in the project area. Taylor Barnhill, Richard Dillingham, and Luther Anderson provided the bulk of information about the Palmer Ford area.<sup>1</sup>

## SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS

The bridge under consideration spans the Ivy River at Palmer Ford in Madison County. The project area is southwest of Mars Hill and one-half mile north of the Buncombe County border. Bridge No. 4 has reinforced concrete abutments. Built in 1975, the two-lane bridge is decked with timber, surfaced with asphalt and resting on steel I-beams. Bridge No. 4 is not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The APE for the bridge replacement project includes one property considered eligible for listing in the National Register and one property considered not eligible for listing in the National Register. The resources in the APE do not constitute a historic district. There are no properties eligible under Criteria Consideration G in the APE (Figures 2 and 3).

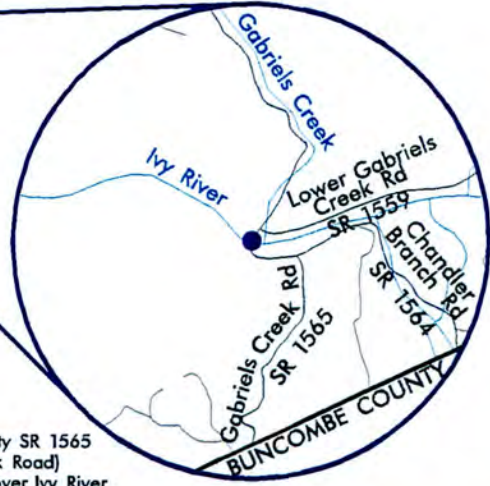
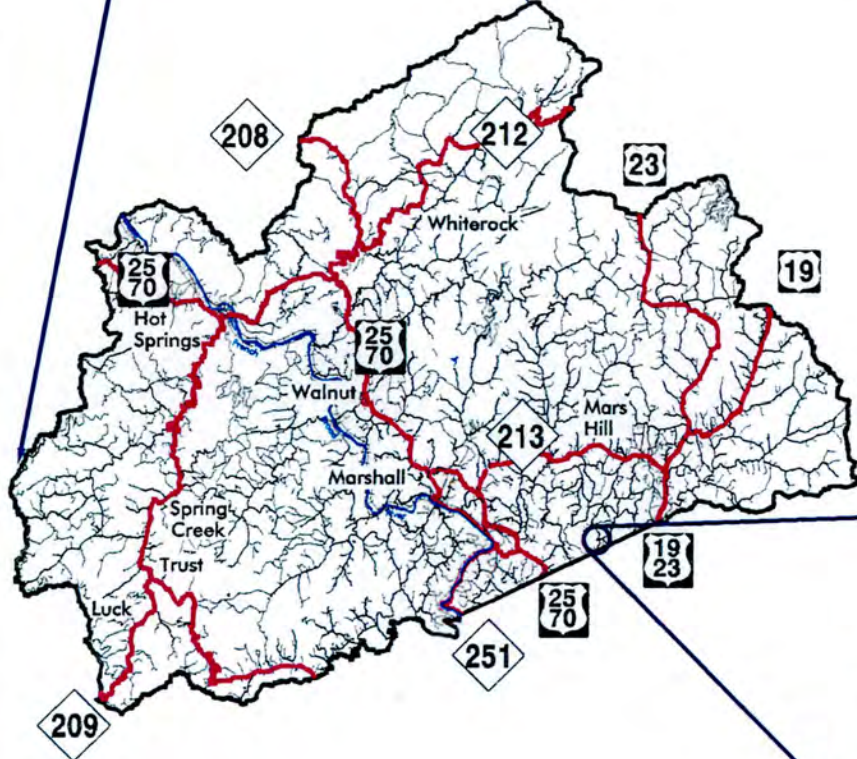
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<sup>1</sup> Locals refer to the area as "Palmer's Ford."

*Property Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register*  
Palmer Ford Mill MD 0058

*Property Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register*  
#2 Farm MD 0212  
Bridge No. 4 MD 0259





Madison County SR 1565  
(Gabriels Creek Road)  
Bridge No. 4 over Ivy River

**NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF  
TRANSPORTATION**

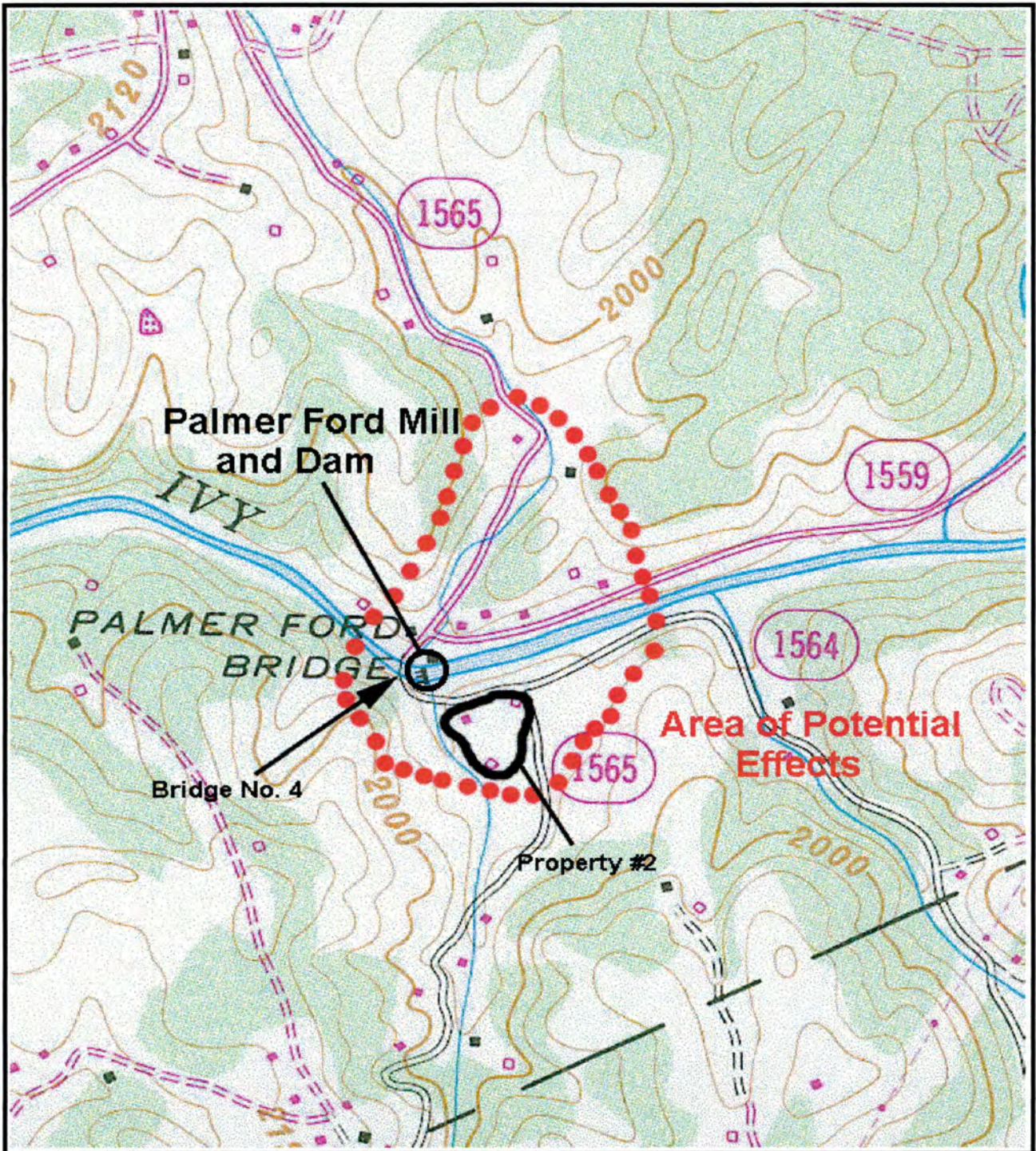
**TIP NO.  
B-4184**

**PROJECT LOCATION  
MAP**

**MADISON COUNTY SR 1565  
(GABRIELS CREEK ROAD)  
BRIDGE NO. 4 OVER IVY RIVER**

Figure 1





NOT TO SCALE

**PROPERTY LOCATION MAP**

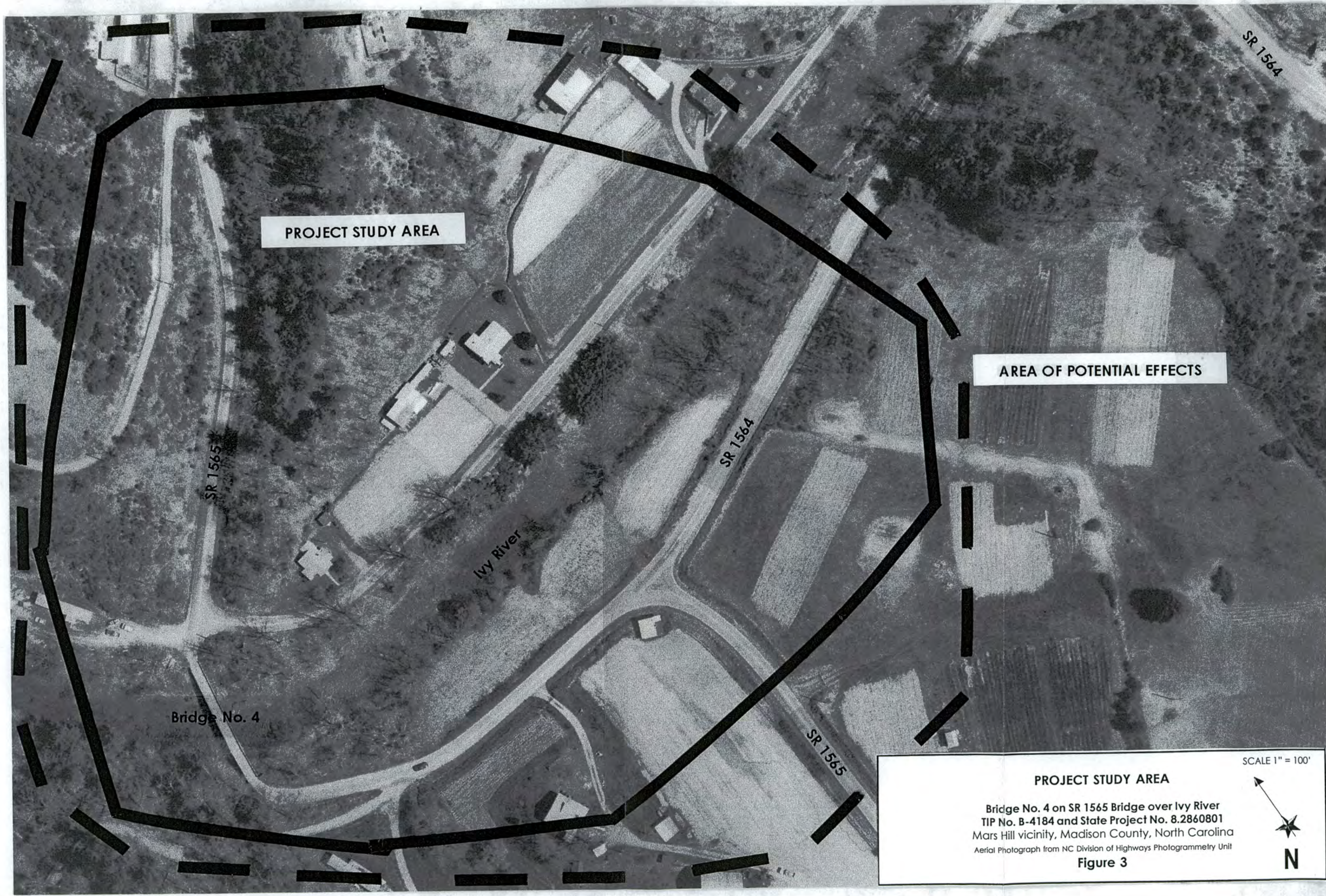
**Bridge No. 4 on SR 1565 Bridge over Ivy River**  
**TIP No. B-4184 and State Project No. 8.2860801**  
 Mars Hill vicinity, Madison County, North Carolina

Mars Hill, N.C. Quadrangle

**Figure 2**







PROJECT STUDY AREA

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

SR 1565

Ivy River

SR 1564

SR 1565

Bridge No. 4

SR 1564

**PROJECT STUDY AREA**

Bridge No. 4 on SR 1565 Bridge over Ivy River  
 TIP No. B-4184 and State Project No. 8.2860801  
 Mars Hill vicinity, Madison County, North Carolina  
 Aerial Photograph from NC Division of Highways Photogrammetry Unit

SCALE 1" = 100'

Figure 3

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## PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

*Property Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register*  
**Palmer Ford Mill** (Plates 1-6)

### Location

The mill is located on the south side of SR 1559 (Lower Gabriel's Creek Road), at the junction of SR 1565 (Gabriel's Creek Road), on the upper north bank of the Ivy River at Palmer Ford.

### Date of Construction

Ca. 1900

### Description

The rectangular building with a gable roof stands close to the road with its longer elevation oriented toward SR 1559. Substantial hand-hewn sills set on stone foundation piers carry the building. The box-constructed building features vertical boards sheathing the exterior and each gable. Double doors pierce the north elevation, while the east and west gable ends contain a single window bay. The southern elevation features a single door leading to a porch covered by a shed roof sheltering a milling wheel. A standing seam metal roof covers the building. The interior consists of one room containing milling equipment—most notably the hopper for feeding corn into the grindstones.

### Background Information

According to area residents, some portions of the Palmer Ford Mill likely date to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century and are the remains of the original mill built by area settler Edmond Palmer. In the late eighteenth century, Palmer, a Revolutionary War veteran, purchased and received through land grants hundreds of acres along the Ivy River in what was then Buncombe County. In 1797 he received 200 acres on the south side of the Ivy River in a state land grant.<sup>2</sup> A deed from April 1799 through which he acquired one hundred acres on the south side of the river for \$250 describes that parcel as located near "savage settlements," or Native American land.<sup>3</sup> He received additional acreage on the Ivy River in November 1799.<sup>4</sup> At the river crossing that became known as Palmer Ford and developed into one of the region's most important crossings, he established a mill and built a house just above the mill on a bluff. Across the road from the mill, Palmer operated a barrel factory and practiced a trade he had learned earlier in his life. During the war, Palmer worked as a cooper making

<sup>2</sup> State Land Grant Files, State Archives, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

<sup>3</sup> Indenture dated April 24, 1799, Madison County Deed Book B, page 147.

<sup>4</sup> Indenture dated November 1, 1799, Madison County Deed Book B, page 154.



barrels for General Morgan's army and at a cooper's shop at Williamsburg, Virginia.<sup>5</sup>

Little is known of the earliest history of the mill or how and when the building evolved to its present appearance. From its method of construction and similarity to other grist mills found in the region—such as the Dellinger Mill in Mitchell County—the present building appears to date to around 1900. Oral tradition relates that the mill remained in the Palmer family until the twentieth century. Sometime in the nineteenth century, Phillip Anders and Alfred Burton Anders, descendants of Edmond Palmer, operated the mill until they sold it to members of the Sprinkle family, also descendants of Palmer, around 1890. The Sprinkle family owned and operated the mill into the twentieth century.<sup>6</sup> It is unknown when the mill closed. Around 1950, the dam, which extended across the Ivy River just below the mill building, collapsed.<sup>7</sup>

Ms. Dorothy Hussey, whose grandparents Wesley and Martha Sprinkle owned the Palmer Ford Mill in the early twentieth century, recalls it as the center of community life. The Sprinkles also owned a general merchandise store that stood near the mill. Ms. Hussey remembers that in the 1930s, corn, wheat, rye, oats and barley were ground at the mill. Her grandfather, Wesley Sprinkle, disliked grinding barley because he had to change the mill wheels more frequently than he did when grinding wheat, rye and oats. Later, corn was the only staple crop ground at the mill, as it had become the dominant crop in the area. According to Ms. Hussey, "there were patches of it up and down beside every creek, in huge bottom lands and on hillsides."<sup>8</sup> She provides clear details of the mill operation:

The mill went round and round, propelled by water. Meal was ground on one day and other grains another day. The grinding stones had to be adjusted for each one. He [grandfather] let us 'help' with the milling. We sacked up the meal and measured out the toll which Grandpa took for the grinding. We all came out covered with dust from the meal or flour.<sup>9</sup>

Ms. Hussey recalls that before the dam collapsed, baptisms were held in the millpond.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Luther Anderson, interview with author, June 4, 2001.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Carl Thomas, interview with the author, April 19, 2001.

<sup>8</sup> Dorothy Hussey, "Wesley and Martha Sprinkle," in *Madison County Heritage, Volume II* (Marshall: The Madison County Heritage Committee, 2000), 248-249.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., 250.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

## Historic Context: Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Grist Milling in Madison County, North Carolina

As in the rest of western North Carolina, gristmills became a common fixture in Madison County once white settlement began. From the earliest period of white settlement, the region's bountiful streams and rivers supported water-powered gristmills. The first such enterprises were small concerns that served farmers in the surrounding area. One of the earliest recorded mills in the Madison County was the Briggs Mill, which operated on the middle fork of the Ivy River as early as the 1830s. Thomas Briggs established the mill, then passed it to his son and later a grandson. It no longer stands.<sup>11</sup>

Gristmills provided an important economic function in rural communities. Milling corn or wheat reduced the cost of transporting the cumbersome crops to market and if milled, these farm products brought a higher price. Mills also served a social function as a gathering place for locals to meet and exchange information about news, agriculture and weather. Mills and country stores often stood together, and typically, the same person or family owned the two businesses. Gristmills and country stores formed the center of rural mountain life during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.<sup>12</sup> Mills provided services such as the grinding of grain in exchange for a portion of the resulting product. The toll taken by the miller usually amounted to from one-twelfth to one-eighth of the resultant meal or flour. Local merchants also followed the business practice of exchanging retail goods for surplus farm products and credit. As a result, mountain communities were usually economically autonomous and not subject to the nation's often fluctuating cash economy.<sup>13</sup>

Beginning in the late nineteenth century advances in technology transformed industry in western North Carolina. The most visible sign of progress was the Western North Carolina Railroad, which reached Asheville in 1880.<sup>14</sup> In 1881 the line extended to Marshall and then to Paint Rock in western Madison County in early 1882.<sup>15</sup> During this period, the advent of steam power made the placement of mills on watercourses unnecessary and as a result the location of mills shifted from isolated creeks and rivers to towns along railroad rights-of-ways. By 1918

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<sup>11</sup> Henrietta Ray Walker, "Brigg's Mill," in *The Heritage of Madison County, Volume I*, 5.

<sup>12</sup> Thomas H. Clayton, *Close to the Land: The Way We Lived in North Carolina, 1820-1870* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1983), 32.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, 37; Ronald D. Eller, *Miners, Millhands, and Mountaineers: Industrialization of the Appalachian South, 1880-1930* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1982), 22.

<sup>14</sup> Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern, and Jennifer F. Martin, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 148.

<sup>15</sup> Manly Wade Wellman, *The Kingdom of Madison* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973), 108.



when electric power further revolutionized industry and everyday life, the water-powered mill became scarce.

Small gristmills and sawmills did not disappear altogether in the new century. A few mills continued to grind grain and provide a variety of services such as shingle making and canning to area residents into the first several decades of the twentieth century. Gristmills remained more common in isolated mountain communities not located near railroad stops.

While changes in technology made water powered gristmills nearly obsolete and many mills were lost to demolition or neglect, several mill buildings remain standing in Madison County. Among other mills in the county was Lander's Mill that operated on Gabriel's Creek. The mill building remains standing, but in poor condition.<sup>16</sup> The Silver's Mill remains as one of the best-preserved gristmills in Madison County. Two brothers named Robinson established the mill in 1870 on Bull Creek in the Petersburg community. As was common practice, the Silver's Mill operated as a sawmill and flourmill. Several individuals owned the mill and it has had many names including Halewood Flouring Mill and Huff and Whitt Mill. In the early twentieth century it became Silver's Mill, named for the family who purchased it. W.C. Silver, the last of the family to operate the business, bought it in 1946 and closed it in 1985. Silver's Mill stands in good condition on Old Highway 213. Among the mills no longer extant is Shad Franklin's gristmill, which was located at Chapel Hill in the Laurel community.<sup>17</sup>

#### Architectural Context: Boxed Construction in Western North Carolina in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries

The tradition of building in log endured in western North Carolina into the late nineteenth century. By the beginning of the twentieth century, some builders in the mountains switched to frame construction, while others continued to build with logs, but used unhewn timbers or poles that were joined with saddle notching. Still other local builders used a technique known as boxed construction or plank construction in which vertical plank boards were nailed into the bottom sill and the top plate without the use of studs. Essentially, the vertical members, including corner posts, supported the structure. The planks were sawn at the mills that proliferated in the mountains by the turn of the century. Builders used boxed construction exclusively for small buildings, usually houses, and typically the exterior remained unpainted. While their construction sometimes became a community event with neighboring men and boys pitching in to erect the building, many mountain carpenters built boxed houses as a trade.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Lucile Ponder Sprinkle, "Mill Day," in *The Heritage of Madison County, Volume I*, 23.

<sup>17</sup> W.C. Silver, Jr. and Wanda Silver Ball, "Silver's Mill," in *The Heritage of Madison County, Volume I*, 7-8.

<sup>18</sup> Dr. Michael Ann Williams of Western Kentucky University was perhaps the first architectural historian to devote serious study to boxed houses in western North Carolina. Her work on boxed

Although boxed houses and buildings are typically considered impermanent, examples survive, albeit in small numbers in western North Carolina. Many boxed houses remain occupied and in good condition one hundred years after construction. In Macon County at least two boxed houses are inhabited, both by elderly county natives. These occupants evince a pride in their dwellings and a thorough knowledge of boxed construction.<sup>19</sup> Built ca. 1910, the Stiles House on SR 1389 near Dick's Creek remains one of Jackson County's best-preserved boxed houses.<sup>20</sup> Several boxed houses stand in Transylvania County. The Wiley Reid House in Lake Toxaway dates to around 1901 and features narrow four-over-four sash windows, a hipped roof porch and a gable-end fieldstone chimney.<sup>21</sup> The Lance-Raines House near Eastatoe also has a fieldstone chimney and likely dates to 1885.<sup>22</sup>

Boxed constructed buildings used for non-domestic purposes are more rare than boxed dwellings. What appears to be a former school on SR 1595 (Hoke Wagoner Road) west of the South Fork of the New River in Ashe County has a stone foundation and a brick stretcher bond end chimney. Inside, the building shows little framing support, but contains a well-built stone fireplace with an arched head and a simple mantel. Although the building's roof sags slightly, the building remains in relatively good condition.<sup>23</sup>

#### Statement of Significance

The Palmer Ford Mill is a well-preserved example of a rural mountain gristmill, a property type that although once common, has become scarce in western North Carolina. The mill, perched on the high bank of the Ivy River, documents the important role community gristmills played in the establishment and shaping of isolated mountain communities. Further, the mill building is an intact example of boxed construction, a regional form that has become exceedingly rare since its heyday at the beginning of the twentieth century.

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houses is found in *Homeplace: The Social Use and Meaning of the Folk Dwelling in Southwestern North Carolina* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991) and "Pride and Prejudice: The Appalachian Boxed House in Southwestern North Carolina," *Winterthur Portfolio* 25 (Winter 1990): 217-230.

<sup>19</sup> See the Macon County Survey files for the Jes Carpenter House and the Bill Slagle House, Western Office of the Division of Archives and History, Asheville.

<sup>20</sup> Nancy Van Dolsen, Historic Architectural Survey Report, Jackson County, State Project No. 6.962139 (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Transportation, July 1999), 6-7.

<sup>21</sup> Laura A.W. Phillips and Deborah Thompson, *Transylvania: The Architectural History of a Mountain County* (Brevard: Transylvania County Joint Historic Preservation Commission, 1998), 297.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, 264.

<sup>23</sup> Vanessa Patrick, interview with author, June 13, 2001. The information on the boxed school was gathered during research for a road-widening project.



### Evaluation of Eligibility

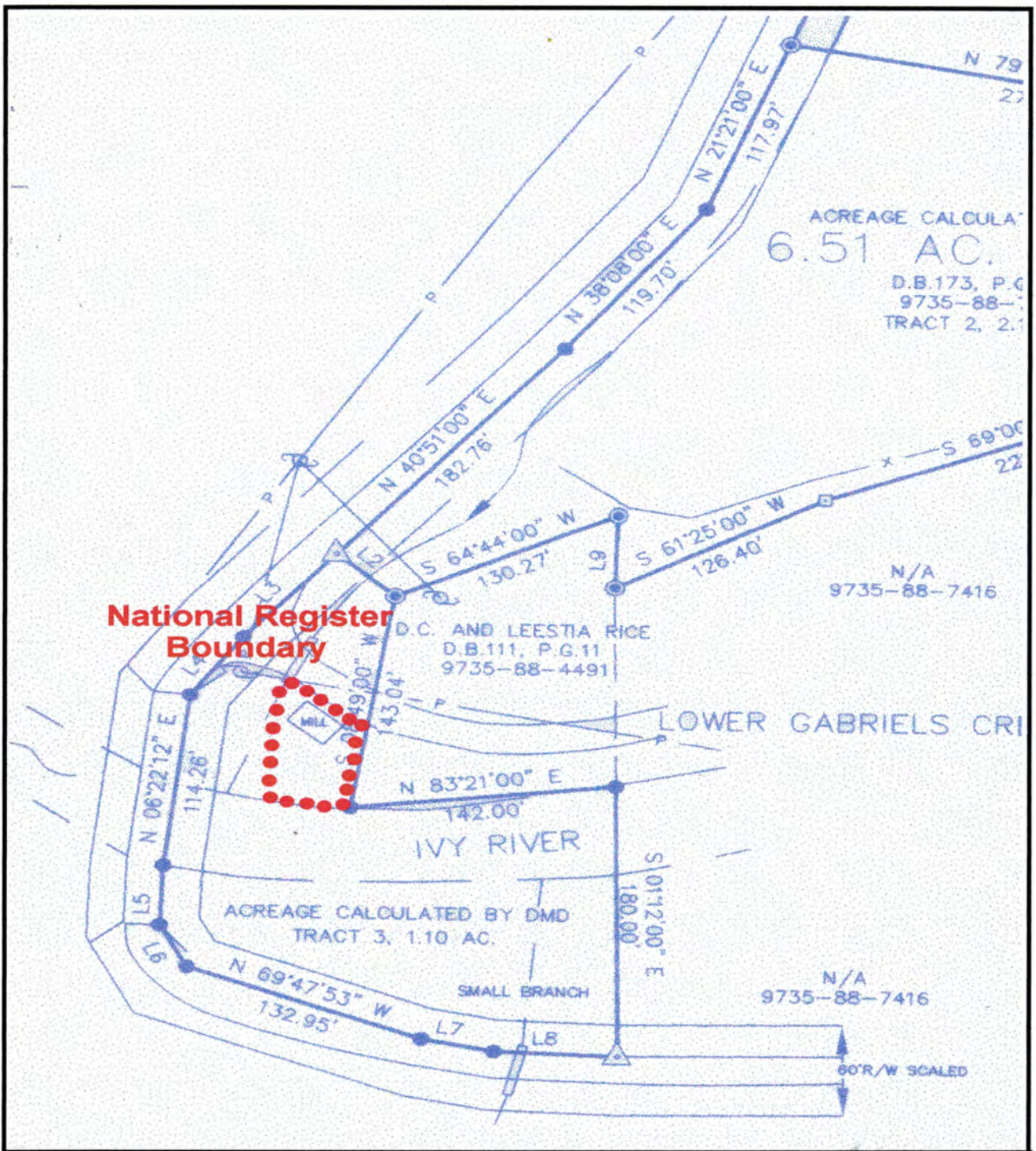
The Palmer Ford Mill is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the areas of industry and social history. The property, a rare and intact survivor, represents the earliest industry established in the mountains of western North Carolina, an industry that took advantage of the region's streams and rivers. Under social history, Palmer Ford Mill is eligible as a representative of the traditions of self-sufficiency around which family and community life centered in rural western North Carolina. The property is eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an outstanding example of vernacular gristmill architecture and as a rare surviving example of boxed construction.

The property is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The Palmer Ford Mill is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with the productive life of an individual whose activities were demonstrably important at the local, state or national level. The property is not eligible under Criterion D because the property is not likely to yield information about grist milling.

### Boundaries

The boundaries for the Palmer Ford Mill encompass the building and its immediate setting. On the south, the boundaries extend to the south side of the north bank of the Ivy River, the natural feature with which it is associated. On the north the boundaries extend to the right-of-way of SR 1559 (Lower Gabriel's Creek Road). On the east and west, the boundaries include enough acreage to provide an appropriate setting for the mill. These boundaries, as shown on the enclosed site plan and aerial photograph (Figures 4 and 5), encompass the significant resource and its associated setting.





**PALMER FORD MILL**

**Plat Map Showing Boundary**

Plat Book 4, Page 523  
Survey for Lisa and Gene Ball by C.W. Smith  
Madison County, North Carolina

**Figure 4**

NOT TO SCALE







SCALE 1" = 100'

### PALMER FORD MILL

**Aerial Photograph Showing Boundary**  
Mars Hill vicinity, Madison County, North Carolina  
Aerial Photograph from NC Division of Highways Photogrammetry Unit



**Figure 5**





Plate 1. Northeast Corner of Palmer Ford Mill, Facing Southeast



Plate 2. Southwest Corner of Palmer Ford Mill, Facing Northeast





Plate 3. Stone Foundation Pier on North Elevation of Palmer Ford Mill

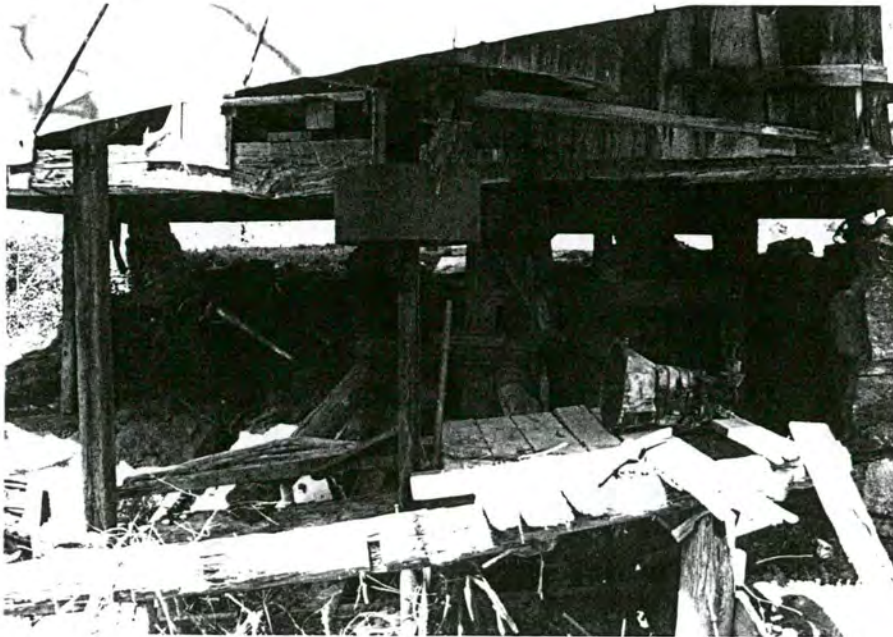


Plate 4. Milling Equipment on South Elevation of Mill, Facing North

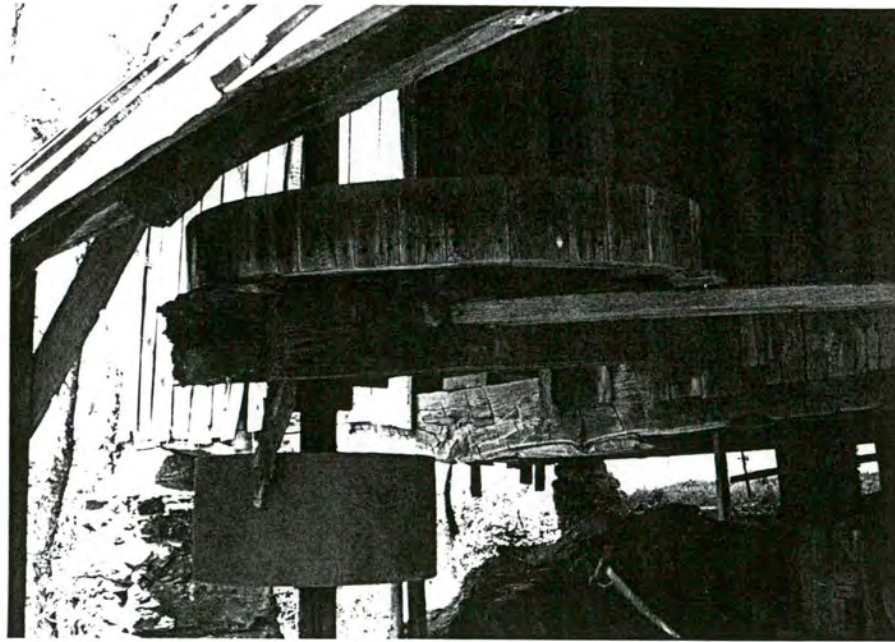


Plate 5. Milling Equipment Under Shed Porch on South Elevation, Facing Northwest



Plate 6. Southwest Interior Corner of Palmer Ford Mill



*Property Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register*  
**#2: Farm (Plates 7-10)**

Location

Farm (#2) occupies a 25.39-acre tract on the west side of the junction of SR 1565 (Gabriel's Creek Road) and SR 1564 (Palmer Ford Road) at Palmer Ford.

Date of Construction

1920s

Description

Farm (#2) occupies a rolling and cleared landscape south of Bridge No. 4. The farm contains a 1920s one-story bungalow with a shed dormer and full-width front porch. A large 1920s gambrel-roofed barn with an attached shed-roofed corncrib on its southeast side stands just to the southeast of the house. The barn, a form typical in Madison County, is built into a slight hill and features sections of diagonal sheathing. A metal roof covers the barn. A small store, also built in the 1920s, stands at the northeast corner of the property at the junction of Gabriel's Creek Road and Palmer Ford Road. The diminutive building is sheathed in rolled asphalt siding and features three-over-one sash and a batten front door. A shed extension with a batten front door occupies the northwest side of the building.

Evaluation of Eligibility

Farm (#2) is not recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. The farm is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, state or national history. Farm (#2) is not recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion B because it is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The farm is not eligible under Criterion C because it does not possess high artistic value, nor does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. Finally, Farm (#2) is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and therefore is not recommended as eligible under National Register Criterion D.

A concurrence form for evaluating this property as not eligible for the National Register is located in the appendix of this report.



Plate 7. Farm (#2), Facing Southwest



Plate 8. Northeast Elevation of House (#2), Facing West-Southwest



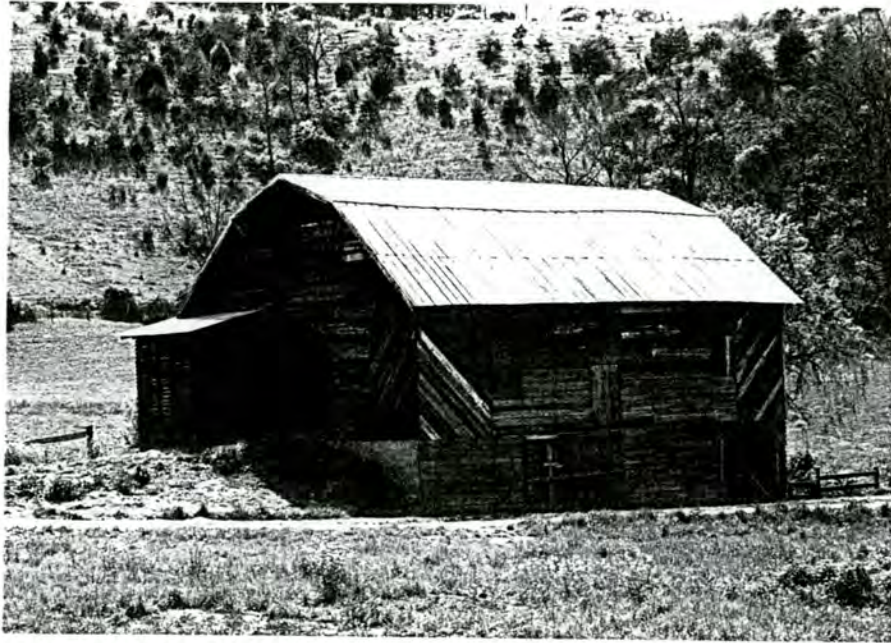


Plate 9. East Corner of Barn (#2), Facing West



Plate 10. East Corner of Store (#2), Facing West-Southwest



## Bibliography

- Anderson, Luther. Interview with the author. June 4, 2001.
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Appendix

Concurrence Form for Farm (#2)

Signed June 28, 2001



**CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Project Description: Replace Bridge No. 4 on SR 1565 over Ivy River

On 6/28/2001, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the property identified as #2 is considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of it is necessary.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)

Signed:

Mary Pope 6-28-2001  
 Representative, NCDOT Date

Wendell O. Brown 6/28/01  
 FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

Ann Swallow 6/28/01  
 Representative, HPO Date

David Hood 6-28-01  
 State Historic Preservation Officer Date